

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Speaking About Protection

"WE MUST be loyal to protection for American industries," is the slogan of the shipping owners. "You people of Honolulu who are trying to have protection taken away from American ships will endanger protection to sugar if you persist in your agitation at Washington."

"You must be consistent. If you ask for protection for one industry you must ask for it for another," say the shipping people.

Good! "Consistency thou art a jewel!"

But, while we are talking about "protection" for the shipping and sugar business what's the matter with protection for the tourist business?

The tourist business is bringing more cash into Honolulu than any other one except the sugar business; and if it can be "protected" by having steamers enough to bring to Hawaii those who want to come, it will increase by leaps and bounds, and to a considerable extent take out the incomes of a very large number of our people if free trade takes a fall out of sugar.

If protection is to be the test of loyalty, then let's do it up brown and protect the business of the small fry, the store-keepers, the auto people, the hotel and boarding house keepers and the host of employments which cater to tourists, as well as the high mucky mucks who form the inner circle around the throne of King Sugar!

"Reciprocity is fair play."

Sugar should be protected so that the industry may live—for without protection it will die, or at least be crippled.

As a matter of fact, however, free trade will be no more severe a blow to the sugar business, than will the removal at one fell swoop of five great passenger ships from the Hawaiian tourist traffic, with no other steamers to take their place.

What do you say fellow citizens of the sugar and shipping combines?

We are all lending a hand at helping out protection to sugar; don't you think that "turn about is fair play," and that it will not only be fair and just, but good broad policy for you to get in and help out the business of those other citizens who are not within the charmed circle, by helping protect the industry which they are so vitally dependent upon?

Think it over!

Haiti and Protectorates

WASHINGTON has given the Haitian senate until a week from next Friday to take definite action on the proposed American-Haitian Treaty, although no announcement of policy in the event of Haitian refusal to enter into the proposed agreement has been made. Haiti has simply been left to determine for herself what will happen.

The American proposal is that the United States be given authority over the Haitian customs and general finances somewhat similar to those exercised by the United States in the neighboring Republic of Santo Domingo, and that, in addition, the United States organize and officer a Haitian constabulary along the lines of the Philippine Constabulary. In the meanwhile, Rear-Admiral Caperton is preserving order with his marines, being in virtual possession of the country and so firmly entrenched as to enable him to declare martial law, as he did last week.

Discussing the Haitian situation and the subject of protectorates generally, Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of government of Harvard University, says:

"The government of the United States for many years did not like 'protectorates' and 'spheres of influence' and other phrases which cover the intention of governments to exercise influence in the affairs of a weak state without formal annexation. The British were twenty-two years in Egypt before they acknowledged the truth that the country was really one of their colonies. The United States in 1898 had a similar chance to annex Cuba; but, by the famous Teller resolution, announced in advance that the people of that island should have an opportunity to frame their own government. When the time came, however, the United States was not willing to leave the Cubans free to drift into the hands of any other power; and therefore, by the Platt amendment, laid down conditions which the Cubans had to accept. Cuba is therefore not an independent country, but a protectorate of the United States. The Cuban government can make no treaty and incur no debt which would interfere with interests of the United States. One of the Platt resolutions allowed the United States to send troops if necessary to keep order. It was done in 1906, and for two years the regular Cuban government was suspended.

"That is a perfectly clear and open arrangement, understood on both sides; not so with the two additional protectorates which have recently been created. The attempt of Great Britain, Germany and Italy to use force against Venezuela in 1902 roused President Roosevelt to a weak spot in the Monroe Doctrine. Since the United States does not permit other powers to occupy the territory of a Latin-American state, is not this country bound to be an international policeman and to use the 'big stick' on countries that will not pay their debts?"

"Roosevelt had reason to believe in 1906 that certain foreign powers were on the point of seizing ports of Santo Domingo, because their citizens could not collect money lent to the Dominican government. He therefore took upon himself the great responsibility of making an agreement with the Dominican dictator at that time, by which the custom house was put in charge of a representative of the United States. Forty-five per cent of the proceeds was paid over to the Dominicans who liked that arrangement because they got more cash than when they thought they were getting it all. It pleased the bondholders because the United States recognized that \$15,000,000 out of the nominal debt of \$32,000,000 was legitimate; and the fifty-five per cent of the proceeds pays interest and something on the principal. The government in Washington liked it because it cleared up a

disagreeable spot in American diplomacy, and extended the influence of the United States. The senate, though with a wry face, finally ratified a treaty under which this system has been going on for the last nine years.

"President Taft found a similar state of affairs down in Central America. Secretary Knox figured out that the Republic of Honduras owed about \$3,000,000 though it is hard to find out where such a sum came from.

"Dollar diplomacy was still more in evidence in Nicaragua. Knox negotiated a treaty in 1912 by which the custom house was to be turned over to the United States representative, just as in Santo Domingo. That treaty has never been ratified; but the American collection of customs is still right on the spot, and the money is collected. The mix up here is greater than in Santo Domingo because several American banking houses have advanced money to the government of Nicaragua, on the vague security of their being ratified by the senate. In 1913 Secretary Bryan went still further by negotiating another treaty—which also is still unratified—by which the United States agrees to pay Nicaragua three million dollars for the construction of a canal which nobody expects ever to construct. In that treaty, further, is inserted merely a copy of the Platt resolutions as applied to Cuba. This means that, if the treaty is ratified, Nicaragua will be a stepchild of the United States. We shall have to protect it from foreign aggression, to root out the civil wars, to govern it from Washington and very likely, in the end, to annex it.

"That is the result toward which the practical protectorate in Santo Domingo is probably moving. If Santo Domingo is annexed, the sister Republic of Haiti will follow. If Nicaragua should be annexed, sooner or later the other four Central American states will come along, first as protectorates and then as dependencies.

"If that is the policy of the government, and it is thought to be a good policy, why is it not frankly stated to the American people so that they may express their opinion?"

Ultimately Profitable

THE suggested charter for Honolulu prepared by the committee of the Municipal Research Club has been drawn up, it is evident, with one main object, that of providing a modern, business-like and progressive system of government for the city. In no section of the elaborate, comprehensive draft is there a suggestion that any attempt has been made to meet the particular desires and the personal requirements of those who hold office now or of those who have hopes of holding office in the future. There has been no compromise between things as they should be and things as they are, nor any effort at writing down the charter to the level of the electing majority. The compilers of the charter have set themselves the task of evolving the best possible scheme and have allowed no considerations of politics or expediency to interfere.

This is as it should be, but it is not as it will be. While the Municipal Research members have been working with the good of Honolulu as a sole object; others have been working as industriously with no consideration for Honolulu whatsoever, with the one main object of so amending the present charter as to provide more jobs at bigger salaries and fewer duties. And these latter will be in control of the convention, or, if not in control of the convention, are in the majority in the city. The Advertiser has only a glimmer of hope that some immediate tangible results for the better will come from the holding of the charter convention, but the discussion that is certain to be occasioned by the presentation of such a scheme of government as outlined in the Municipal Research Club's proposed charter cannot fail to result in ultimate benefit to the community.

Wilson's Lost Opportunity

HERE is a bit of hitherto unpublished history, which has become of importance in view of the present Mexican situation, as written by Thomas F. Logan for Leslie's Weekly. When Woodrow Wilson was elected President of the United States, the then President, William Howard Taft, wrote him a letter, explaining the difficulties of the Mexican problem. The letter was written immediately after Victoriano Huerta had thrust President Madero, of Mexico, aside, and taken the reins of government into his own hands. Mr. Taft realized that the question of recognition of Huerta by the American government was delicate. He was aware, however, that Huerta was a strong man and that something might be said in support of the proposition that it required a strong man to control Mexico. He had not committed himself one way or the other. President Taft wrote to Mr. Wilson saying that the problem was apt to embarrass the new Administration; that he wanted to be as helpful as possible; that he was willing to take the whole responsibility himself if the incoming President would simply state his wishes in the matter. He suggested that he would send his secretary of war, Mr. Stimson, to Mr. Wilson for a conference. The President-elect rejected the proposal. He said that his engagements would not permit him to make the appointment. As a result he has had the Mexican problem on his hands ever since, the situation going from bad to worse. It was consistent with the spirit which he exhibited in this incident that Mr. Taft recently, as a private citizen, wrote to President Wilson, commending him for his attitude towards the European trouble and assuring him of support.

Honolulu's Civic Center

IN case Assistant Secretary Newton be misled by references to some supposed existing controversy in Honolulu regarding the selection of a site for the federal building, we take this opportunity of telling him that no controversy exists.

Mr. Newton is probably well aware of the circumstances leading up to the abandonment of the Mahuka site, an abandonment that pleased the community, because it left available for use the only alternate site ever before the public. This is the Irwin site, which ninety per cent of Honoluluans favor.

The final selection of this site will make certain the establishment of a "civic center" for Honolulu, around which will be the former Lani Palace, now the capitol; the Archives building, the Library of Hawaii, old Kawaiahae church, the successor of the first Christian place of worship on Oahu; the tomb of King Liholiho and the Judiciary building.

The plans of those who have been struggling for the realization of this civic center ideal include doing away eventually with the unsightly tables now facing the Library of Hawaii, the opening up of the seaside of the square on a line closer than the present street line to a parallel to the Judiciary building and the elimination of the Opera House. This is a civic scheme for the benefit of Honolulu of all times, a scheme the merits of which Mr. Newton, with his building experience, will readily grasp.

Time For Action

PERSONS who write for the papers, and statesmen who lead public opinion presumably have access to the facts, and all persons who have taken the trouble to get the facts know that the most important aspect of our national life today is the menace of foreign war, says Collier's. There is no duty resting more heavily on leaders of public opinion than educating the public to this fact, and to the menace which it constitutes, in our present state of unpreparedness. Every thoughtful and well-informed person sees this menace now. We think it not unreasonable to say that statesmen ought to have foreseen it thirteen months ago. President Wilson is just now receiving great credit for being at the stage of calling for reports from the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy.

We don't know how to measure in months and years the distance which will be between calling for reports and achieved preparedness. We hope the distance is not so great as to lead to an intolerable calamity. President Wilson's letters to Germany have been perfect. In his conduct of our international imbroglio his achievements—and they are definite and high—have been entirely literary. Action waits. As the record stands today, there has been thirteen months of foreign war with its implied menace to the United States—and not one soldier has been added to the United States army or one sailor added to the navy.

President Wilson's Mexican policy has been a tragedy of errors. To assert otherwise, or even to keep silent about it, would be expediency, generosity, or politeness, all of which lead to trouble in the long run. They have already led to cumulative trouble in the Mexican case. It was in a well-intended but mistaken spirit of not embarrassing the President that many newspapers and party leaders kept silent at a time when the administration was committing the disgusting blunder of endorsing Villa, giving him moral and physical support and trying to create in the United States the impression that he was the savior of Mexico.

Why should the Pope so strenuously deny sending a peace message to President Wilson? That's just what he should send, although it seems rather like perfunctory duty to address the White House just now.

If it be the intention of the delegates to the charter convention to work for a businesslike government for Honolulu, the convention itself must be businesslike. There is no necessity for sergeants-at-arms, interpreters, messengers, janitors, committee clerks and the other things that usually accompany a legislative session here. One clerk with judgment enough to leave out the unimportant four-fifths of what will be said with a capable assistant, ought to be all the paid force necessary for the convention. The first requisite for a good product is a good manufactory. If the convention commences to trundle to the sea hungry there will be little hope of getting a charter from it to cut the governmental frills out of the city hall.

OPPOSE INCREASING BATTLESHIP SPEED

Navy Department Will Make Haste Slowly, Watching War For Demonstrable Proof

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is by no means certain that the battleship now being designed for our navy, and those designed upon the next authorizations by Congress, will show appreciably greater speed than 22 knots an hour, that adopted for the ships now building. Despite the discussion at home and abroad in favor of increased speed of battleships, there is a conservative view that there should be no increase, without too great haste, in passing to a great advancement in speed above 22 knots, or, perhaps, 21 knots, to which it now is observed, the English are returning in their latest types.

If the primary function of naval operations is pursuit or flight, then, of course, speed is a vital factor, but the conservative designers deem it worth while to consider whether the battleship will not be more valuable with a speed of not more than 22 knots and an allotment of weights to provide the greatest possible armor in the first instance and simple armor protection in the second place.

It undoubtedly would be of military advantage to possess a ship of 30 knots' speed with the present battleship battery, but it is not to be overlooked that the cost of such a ship would be at least \$23,000,000, and perhaps \$25,000,000, in view of the estimate of last year of \$20,000,000 for a battleship of 29 knots' speed and two-thirds of the proposed battery of the 30 knot ship.

In the case of England, the mission of its naval force is the extermination of the enemy; while, in the case of the United States, the problem is the defeat of the foe in order to prevent a foothold in this country.

Our naval designers consider that the result of the collision that so far have occurred between English and German ships in European waters by no means are conclusive in determination of the value of speed or the other characteristics of a battleship, and that it would be well to see what the future engagements of more importance may produce before committing the Navy Department to a change, one way or another, in speed as a factor in naval operations.

MORE TRAINING FOR SUBMARINE CREWS

Commander of Atlantic Subsea Fleet Says Most Accidents Due To Inexperience

WASHINGTON.—Capt. Albert W. Grant, commanding the submarine flotilla of the Atlantic fleet, was in Washington last week in consultation with the naval authorities in regard to development of plans for instruction and training of officers and enlisted men for duty on board submarines. The subject is one to which Captain Grant has given special attention, and he has established a school for that purpose on board the cruiser Columbia, flagship of the submarine flotilla, using the Fulton in connection with the training.

It already has been estimated by Captain Grant that fully eighty per cent of the faults in our submarine service have been due to lack of training and the inexperience of officers on submarine duty. He also is understood to entertain the conviction that older officers, instead of those of less rank, should be assigned to command of submarines. In any event, he believes that there is opportunity and necessity for development of a thorough system of training, which in the end will contribute not only to the efficiency of the submarines, but to the availability of an experienced and dependable personnel, with a reduction in the number of accidents that have put so many boats out of service.

PAHOA MEN DRILL WITH WOODEN GUNS

The latest report from the Big Island is that the young men of the Pahoia district who have filed a petition with the adjutant general of the national guard, asking that a company of militia be organized there, have begun drilling. The men are so enthusiastic over the idea, the report states, that although they realize guns and other equipment will not be forthcoming for many months, even if they are not ordered in, they have surmounted the difficulty by making wooden guns. These weapons they have undertaken to begin training, under a chosen officer, reporting regularly for duty after working hours in the late afternoons and evenings.

GRACE DOLLAR ASHORE BUT REFLOATS HERSELF

MARSHFIELD, Oregon, September 6.—The American tramp steamer Grace Dollar went ashore off South Jetty, near here, last night, but later floated on her own power and has returned to port. It was feared when the accident happened that many lives would be lost as she carried passengers in addition to a big crew.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
Wholesale Only. September 2, 1915.

BUTTER AND EGGS	
Eggs scarce, demand good.	
land tub butter, lb.	28 to 29
dash tub eggs, doz.	35
duck eggs, doz.	40

POULTRY.	
Broilers, lb. 2 to 3 lbs.	35 to 37½
Young roosters, lb.	35
Hens, good condition, lb.	25 to 27½
Turkeys, 1 lb.	35
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	25 to 30
Ducks, Peking, lb.	25 to 30
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb.02 to .02½
Beans, string, wax, lb.02½ to .03
Beans, Lima, in pod, lb.04
beans, Dry—	
beans, Maui Red (none in market)	
beans, calico, crt.	4.00
beans, small white, crt.	5.00
beans, dried, crt.	3.75
leeks, doz. bunches	30
arroz, doz. bunches	40
onions, 100 lbs. scarce.	2.50
corn, sweet, 100 ears.	1.75 to 2.00
corn, Haw. small yellow, 36.00 to 40.00	
corn, Haw. large yellow, 36.00 to 38.00	

FRUITS	
Alligator pears, doz.	25 to 30
bananas, Chinese, bunch.	20 to 25
bananas, cooking, bunch.	75 to 1.00
breadfruit (none in market).	85
figs, 100	95½
bananas, grapes, Isabella, lb.	95½

LIVESTOCK	
Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the car and companies, dressed, and paid for.	
Hogs, up to 150 lbs.	12 to 12½
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over.	10 to 12

DRESSED MEATS	
Mutton, lb.	11 to 12
Pork, lb.	15 to 18
HIDES, Wet Salted	
Steer, No. 1, lb.	15
Steer, No. 2, lb.	14

FEED	
The following are quotations on feed	
o. h. Honolulu:	
Corn, small yellow, ton.	42.00
Corn, large yellow, ton.	41.00 to 41.50
Corn, cracked, ton.	41.50 to 42.50
bran, ton.	32.00 to 32.50
Barley, ton.	32.00
Scratch feed, ton.	43.00
Oats, ton.	35.00 to 35.50
Wheat, ton.	40.00 to 42.00
Middlings, ton.	38.00 to 39.00
Hay, wheat, ton.	23.00 to 24.00
Hay, alfalfa, ton.	23.00
Alfalfa meal, ton.	22.00 to 23.00

POPE SENDS NO PEACE MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, September 6.—Authoritative information from Rome states that the Pope has sent to President Wilson no autograph message by Cardinal Gibbons. Last week the venerable cardinal called on the president and it was given out that he bore a message from the pope, the inference being that the pope wished the neutral nations to work with the Vatican in securing peace. The apparent conflict in statements is interpreted here as merely technical, it being still believed that the cardinal did carry a message from the pope, though perhaps not quite in the same form as was understood.

BETTER WAGES WILL IMPROVE SANITATION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ROCHESTER, New York, September 6.—Surgeon General Gorgas, U. S. A., told a conference of sanitary engineers here today that the best method of improving bad social conditions is to increase wages among the workers. He said the improved sanitary conditions in the Panama Canal zone are the result of better pay.

RUMANIANS ORDERED HOME

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, September 6.—It is reported from Geneva, Switzerland, that the Rumanians in Switzerland have been instructed to report to their respective consular divisions.

PACIFIC MAIL SELLS YOKOHAMA BUILDING

(Special by Cable to Hawaii Shipmo.)
YOKOHAMA, September 8.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's building here was sold today to the T. K. K. line.

TOKIO, September 8.—Ever since yesterday a heavy subterranean rumbling has been heard in the Suwonoe-Kagoshima prefecture, and it is feared there will be a violent earthquake.